

A DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.—There's fun after an election as well as before, and occasionally a Whig, with a long face, has an opportunity to shorten his visage by a smile and get shaved at the usual rates. Our friends over in Munkingum have recently had the advantage of an opportunity of this kind, and that member of the "fornum hope" who cannot wrinkle his woful countenance in smiles, deserves to be charged at the rate of a dime, a shave and five cents for extra.—There are many "pious frauds" committed in the name of Democracy; the leaders of the Modern school, the professed Apostolic successors of Tom Jefferson and James Madison, claim a pre-emption right to any thing of this kind and grow indignant only when their opponents try to imitate them; and we find one of the "latest and most improved" in the *Zanesville Courier* of Saturday.

There are in our day, among politicians, banner States, banner counties and banner townships, and after an election, flag presentations by which those who worked hardest are most flattered with the idea that the party, if not the country, the spoils, if not the principles, were saved principally by their noble exertions. One of these occurred in Zanesville on Thursday last. Harrison township, in Munkingum, was to have "the stars and stripes with the variations" for polling the greatest increase for Locofocos and Locofoco measures. There are a great number of German votes in that township who were convinced that the man against whom the Natives voted, was the best Native, and they rolled in their votes for "King and that other fellow" down in New Hampshire. S. S. Cox, Esq., the author of the "Buckeye Abroad," delivered the banner in a classic speech, full of canting hypocrisy, and quotations from Dante's *Inferno*, lathering the Whigs of course for that of which he himself was guilty, and Geo. W. Manypenny, in behalf of the Locofocos of that township, received it with a smooth and honeyed speech and promised all manner of fine exertions for the future. So far, so good. What next!

The *Courier* learns that "the flag which was presented and received was a borrowed one, borrowed for the express purpose of going through a sham presentation, but carried it off in good faith. The flag belonged to a young lady of this city, Miss Donovan, the daughter of Mr. Dennis Donovan, and who after the night of the celebration, of course wanted it returned to her, but which was not done until application was made for the assistance of the law in the shape of a writ of replevin, when, upon the intercession of a good natured Whig, process was stayed, and an express sent to Taylorville after the flag, which we learn was obtained from its recipients by another false pretence, and then restored to its fair owner. The Democracy are now at work night and main, making another flag to replace the one presented, before their deluded Harrison township friends learn the facts in the case, and will it be probable deny the whole transaction, but which is all as true as gospel."

OHIO.—The official vote shows that this State polled the largest ever before given. We will publish by counties in a few days. In 1844, Clay had 155,113; Polk 149,061; Birney 8,050—Total 312,224. In 1848 Taylor had 138,359; Cass 154,773; Van Buren 35,347—Total 328,479, an increase of 16,255 over 1844. In 1852, Scott had 152,252; Pierce 169,160; Hale 31,782—Total 353,494, an increase of 24,989 over 1848. Scott gains 14,107 over Taylor; Pierce gains 14,857 over Cass; and Hale loses 3,565 from Van Buren's vote. The vote shows that we have lost nothing in Ohio from any other cause than the free-soil defection, and while Scott has done better on the Reserve than Gen. Taylor, he has not done as well in other parts of the State. The Whigs have dug out of worse "caving-ins" than the above, and let them abide their time. The past shows that the progress of the State is not safe in the hands of Locofocoism, and sooner or later the people will call upon the men of the Whig party to right the ship of State, tossed about as it will be and damaged by the dangerous billows of Locofocoism.—Stand to your arms, Whigs! There is yet use for you. You may now regret the result and some of you feel like giving up; but when you see your State and Nation in danger, you will rush to their rescue. We know your patriotism too well to doubt your willingness to battle for the prosperity of the country when your services are needed.

LEGISLATION THE FIRST WEEK.—The usual adjournments on the announcement of the death of Mr. STRUBLE and Mr. COVET, disposed of two days of the past week. We have but little to report. The Senate has spent some time on the Militia bill, and briefly discussed a few other matters. The House has done very little on any subject; its sessions having been very brief. How much work has been done in committee rooms, we know not. It is not expected that much will be accomplished in the first week, and we presume this reasonable expectation will not be disappointed by the result. There is a courteous, kindly feeling existing among the members of both Houses, and so far as we can hear or judge, a disposition to legislate for the substantial good of the people of the State.

IT is our impression that the session will occupy three or four months. If the legislation is of a character to commend itself to considerate, intelligent men, the majority have nothing to fear from the length of time they occupy. We hope no measures will be acted upon without due reflection and careful thought. Let what is done be well done, and the people will approve the work and the members will have nothing to fear. Let the polar star of guidance be the public welfare, and the people will settle the balance.—*Journal*.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER *ARCTIC* sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, with seventy-five passengers. Among the passengers are Com. W. P. Lynch, U. S. Navy, and J. H. Sanford, U. S. Consul at Liverpool. Com. Lynch is bound for the interior regions of Africa, where he designs, almost alone, to make extensive official explorations. His operations will at first be confined to the country contiguous to our Liberia settlement near Sierra Leone. He visits England first to obtain information relative to the scene of destination.

Gen. Scott.—The *New York Herald*.—A day or two after the election, a telegraphic despatch was sent over the wires stating that Gen. Scott attributed his defeat, among other causes, to the *New York Herald*. The thing was so hugely ridiculous that we did not publish it, knowing that some green operator in New York had picked it out of the columns of the *Herald*; and we would not allude to it, had it not found its way into one of the papers of this city, ready at all times to give circulation to unfounded rumors and false statements, a general repudiation of all the filth that floats in newspapers. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:

"The statement that Gen. Scott attributed his defeat to the *Herald*, was so grossly absurd as to excite no notice here. It was only intended by the *ex-Senatorial* correspondent of that paper, to lift it out of the mire and filth into decent association. Gen. Scott never reads it; and never alludes to it, his country, if he wished, express the feeling which he feels for everything connected therewith. His proud form was never more erect, nor his eagle eye brighter than it is to-day. He stands alone amid the wreck—grand and unconcerned, like a lighthouse after a dreadful storm. His bosom has been often bared to the storms of war; his heart's blood has always been ready if his country's altar required the sacrifice, and he would to-morrow, if war should come, leave his fire-side and his family, and, forgetting all the ingratitude which he has received, lead the army, as of old, to victory.—A truer, more patriotic heart than that old bosom carries, never beat."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It will be recollected that in the caucus of members of the South Carolina Legislature, which voted to throw the electoral vote of that State for Pierce and King, a protest was adopted declaring that that State did not acquiesce in the compromise measures. The Legislature, it now appears, had the good sense to reject this protest. The Charleston Constitutional Union says:

"The State is thus saved the ridiculous attitude of supporting the Administration whilst seeking the overthrow of the Government. But more important, more cheering results attach to this defeat of the protest against Mr. Pierce's Union principles. It is a proclamation that the war against the Union is at length at an end; that South Carolina is once more come back into the Union, to renew her ancient glorious loyalty, and to exercise her legitimate influence in controlling its councils and shaping its destinies."

BUILDINGS SAVED BY THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A fire broke out in the lower story of a large store called Leavenworth Block, in College street, Burlington, Vermont, last week, which broke through into the book store of Mr. Goodrich above, but was extinguished by the instrumentality of one of Phillips' fire annihilators. The *Free Press* says:

"The universal opinion (as the reader will see by the cards of Mr. Leavenworth and Mr. Goodrich) was that the building would have been utterly destroyed but for the annihilator. While the fire companies were transferring their hose from one locality to another, the annihilator was applied by Mr. Harnum, and saved the building. In regard to this there are not two opinions."

One of the California papers avers that a company, composed of ten persons, working a mining claim on Sandy Bar, took out, as the actual proceeds of one day's labor, 151 pounds of gold. Placing clean river dust at a value of \$17 per ounce, which we believe is a low price, the amount would be \$4,107.30.

KEEPING APPLES.—Mr. Pell, of Ulster county, N. Y., the celebrated exporter of apples to Europe, recommends that apples, after having been picked, should be laid on a floor, by hand, without pouring from the baskets, until they are twelve to eighteen inches deep, and be left to dry and season three weeks; when again packed in clean barrels, they may be kept any reasonable length of time and safely sent to any part of Europe or the East Indies. The plan of drying and seasoning them prevailed generally some years ago, though now-a-days it is mostly discontinued and considered useless. We are disposed to think favorable of this process when it becomes impracticable to keep apples safely till next spring, and for foreign countries, where we have always observed that after opening a barrel a few days after being put up, in ever so dry weather, that the moisture often stands in drops over the whole surface, and although loose barrels will allow it mostly to evaporate, yet when they come in contact, the two surfaces retain it and cause rot.

THEY are either applying in a common way, either before or after barreling, an injurious, they should be moved on springs or on sleds. The least abrasion of the skin, or crushing of the cells of the pulp containing the juice, allows fermentation and decomposition, and the subsequent decay of the whole mass.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—There is a man residing in the bowery, whose habits and propensities partake somewhat of the nature of Cannibalism. He is between forty and fifty years of age, a Scotchman by birth, and for many years he has been a very healthy looking excellent fellow. This strange being looks upon rats as a luxury; and mice are classed among the rarest delicacies! Not long since he ate half a dozen of the latter, and slacked his thirst with half a pint of whisky! Incredible as this may appear, it is literally true, as we have undoubted proof of its correctness by his own words; and this strange being looks upon rats as a luxury, as choice meat, and declares that he prefers it to a roast steak! He is a taper of the "copper fastened" kind. His internal organs must be composed of a hard substance, or else he must be without them, for we cannot conceive it possible that a man of such habits can exist. When he is intoxicated it is quite certain that he has been drinking over a quart of whisky.—*Albany Express*.

A NEW HUNGARIAN COLONY IN IOWA.—Mr. Porcel, who was deputized by a large number of Hungarians in Jersey, England, Paris, and France, to act for them, made purchase last week of two townships, situated near Davenport, Iowa, for a Hungarian colony, and in the spring the great body of the purchasers design emigrating to this country and settling upon their purchases. Amongst the number are many persons who have distinguished themselves in the Legislature of their country. In the recent revolutions, they are Gen. Moritz Porcel, Field Marshal and Minister of War; Count Ladislav Lasky; Mr. Foldvary, a wealthy capitalist and Minister of Justice in the Republic, and others. It is designed to furnish each person in indigent circumstances with forty acres of land, at the Government price, on credit.

There are four hundred and ninety-two prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary. Since the design of the Government to make extensive official explorations. His operations will at first be confined to the country contiguous to our Liberia settlement near Sierra Leone. He visits England first to obtain information relative to the scene of destination.

From the *New York Tribune*.

THE MOTHER'S LULLABY.

Sleep, my baby; day is waning
And the evening star is reigning;
Shadowy forms of Dreamland's feigning,
Drowsy senses are enchaining:
Peacefully rest,
For thy limbs are pressed
Close to a mother's fostering breast.

Sleep; the Wintry wind is sighing,
Every chink and cranny trying,
But the blazing heart is lying,
Cheerful light and heat supplying;
Sheltered and warm.
The gathering storm.
Cannot approach thy delicate form.

Thus I would forever hold you,
Softly in my bosom fold you;
Still in every god to mould you
And from evil to withhold you;
Else would I fly
To the Cherub's sky,
And plant there a glittering star on high.

REBELLION IN CHINA.—We have data from China, by way of San Francisco, to the 7th August. The Government had not been able to suppress the rebellion. A horrible story is related of the murder of fifty thousand persons—men, women and children—by the rebels, in a successful assault on the city of Chuchow. The slaughter is said to have lasted for three days and three nights. The account is not authenticated. The Chinese emigration to California appears to be temporarily checked, probably owing to the exaggerated reports of unfriendly feelings entertained by the miners towards the Chinamen. The Government was about to inflict summary justice upon the seventeen persons convicted of the atrocities upon the crew of the American ship *Robert Brown*.

TWELVE MILLIONS OF SLAVES IN THE WORLD.—Of these seven millions and a half are in slavery in the United States, Brazil, and Spanish and Dutch Colonies; one quarter of a million in process of emancipation in the South American Republics; and the remainder four millions, six hundred and twenty thousand, are free.

In the United States, the colored population is increasing at the rate of one hundred thousand a year. In the Spanish colonies and Brazil, the number is kept up by constant importations of slaves from the coast of Africa, where the slave trade is still a considerable annual decrease in the colored population of those countries until the sexes become equalized.

A RICH RETORT.—It is said of the Marquis of Tweed, that when young and engaged in battle, he saw a drummer at his side killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, a superior officer observing him, supposed he was intimidated at the sight, and addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits, "Oh," said the young Marquis, with calmness and severity, "I am not frightened—I am puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here."

THE COST OF WAR, even upon a small scale, has been a good deal talked of since the election. The *New York Express* remarks that this country was a little more than two years at war with Great Britain, in 1812-15, and during that short period the city of New York lost 25,000 of its inhabitants, and the value of city property fell over forty per cent. War, with any nation, however small, is destructive to our commerce and to our agriculture, as the latter would have no market abroad. The manufacturing interest is the only interest that would thrive.

"During the summer of '38," writes a southwestern correspondent of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, "I did not mistake the year, I was present at a court held at Pascagoula, Miss. (a favorite resort for Mobilians during summer), to try the landlord of the hotel for selling liquor in less quantities than a gallon, it being contrary to a law of the State. Present, Justice Hawkins, sitting upon a high stool in front of the hotel, with a pea-brush along side of him. "Prisoner, what have you to say?—guilty or not guilty?"

"Prisoner you know you lie, for I have drank myself in your house at least twenty times a day, and I am a pretty good witness, as well as judge of liquor; but as there are some doubts in my mind as to whether pea-brush belongs to my particular State, and as half the Mobilians would die without their liquor, the court, in its clemency, impose on you a fine of one penny; but blast the man that informed upon you. Mr. Sheriff, take this pea-brush and whip the informer out of town. Court adjourned. Landlord, you had better treat the party!"

This was the first and last complaint ever made in that district for selling liquor. Such a judge would hardly "pass muster" down in Maine."

POLITENESS IN DOWNING.—An old gentleman had owned a firm for years at last after everybody's patience and temper were exhausted, a clerk named Frank undertook to get the money.

Frank called upon the gentleman, and met with a polite reception and the usual answer, with the addition; "You need not trouble yourself young man, about the matter, I will make it all right."

"O yes," replied Frank, "I could not call to a moment of compelling you to talk at the store for a few dollars. It will not be the slightest convenience for me to stop in, as I pass your place of business six times a day, to and from my meals, and I can call every time I go by."

"Here," said the old fellow to his book keeper, "ask the price of the goods being damned six times a day for six months, 'tis this impudent rascal. He can't beat me in politeness, and if he wants a substance, I will give him two thousand dollars a year."

—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*.

"Julius, why is de gettin' out ob de bed on de 31st ob August like one ob Moore's Melodics?"

Does you gub it up, my 'spectated celled friend!

"In course I does. Why?"

"Look here, nigger, if you perambulate any more ob de street about dis child, he'll cave your head in. I've had enough ob dat highfalutin talk—I is."

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 22, 1859.

INVASION OF CUBA.—A letter in the *New York Times* from Havana, expresses the confident belief that any private expedition that might attempt a new invasion of Cuba, would meet with speedy and entire destruction. There are now in commission on that station six or seven war steamers, all built in England, and of the highest qualities as vessels of war, and five or six more are also in process of construction in England, destined for the same service. The military force on the island exceeds 30,000 men, all well disciplined and thoroughly equipped and the police system puts the government in instant possession of every movement by which its safety is threatened.—The same writer states that Mr. George Law is regarded by the Creole population of the island as a power of the first rank among the nations of the earth.

THE CUBAN DIFFICULTIES.—The *New York papers* contain the affidavit of Purser Smith of the Crescent City, in which he states that he has not written to, or carried away letters from, disaffected persons in Cuba; that he has not had anything published against the Government of the island; and that he has never been connected with any hostile expedition against it. This, it is supposed, will satisfy the Government and put an end to the difficulty; but whether the Satanic press of this country will quit finding fault with their own Government for maintaining the honor and good faith of treaties, is a very doubtful matter.

REVOLUTIONARY LOANS.—The announcement of the Treasurer of the Kinkie revolutionary fund, that the scheme had failed and that he was ready to pay back the amount to the donors, barring the expenses, has given rise to the question whether the holders of the Kinkie scrip will ever receive a similar notification! It will be seen in another column, however, that Kinkie has not yet given up all idea of revolutionizing Europe. The notification above has an air of honesty about it at least.

LATER ADVICES FROM AUSTRALIA.—By advices from Sydney to the 14th of August, we learn that the yield of gold still continued to be enormous. In the week ending the 7th of August, upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand ounces passed through the treasury, of which about one-third was the produce of the week, and two-thirds accumulations for want of conveyance on former occasions.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The official result of the Presidential election in North Carolina is as follows:—Pierce, 39,764; Scott, 39,161. Majority for Pierce, 603. At the Governor's election, in August, the vote stood. Reid, dem., 48,484, and Kerr, whig, 42,993. Since August, the democratic vote has fallen off 8,720, and the whig vote 3,332—total decrease, 12,552.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A naval expedition, well prepared for all kinds of useful discoveries, has been fitted out by the American Government, to explore the far off seas and islands in the Pacific ocean. It is under the command of Cadwallader Ringgold, and \$125,000 has been appropriated by Congress for its expenses.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is the youngest man who has ever been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age.—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren were each 58; Jackson, 62; Harrison, 68; Taylor, 66; and Polk, 49.

THE LORON ISLANDS.—It is said the Peruvian Minister having furnished satisfactory proofs that his government had for many years exercised acts of sovereignty over the Lobos Islands, the United States has receded from the position assumed by the late Secretary of State.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.—Efforts were now making in the city of New York, to raise \$5,000 to indemnify Mr. Lemmon for the loss of his eight slaves, under the recent decision in that city. It is stated that it was about all the property he possessed.

RETIRED.—George Wilkins Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, is about to marry and retire to his vast sheep raising farms in Texas. Kendall has surely seen the world, and a little more; is about forty-eight, and possesses a fortune of \$100,000.

THE U. S. SENATE.—After the 4th of March next, the U. S. Senate will consist of 42 Democrats, 2 Free-Soilers, and 18 Whigs. The Democrats will have more than two-thirds of that body.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, has been charged by the speaker of the House of Delegates of that State, with having intrigued for a place in the United States Senate.

There are nineteen plank roads in the State of New York, costing \$3,890,288, or \$1,833 per mile.

THE SOURCES OF OUR POPULATION.—The foreign population of Maryland, according to the census of 1850, numbers 53,750, of whom 26,936 are Germans, 19,557 Irish, 3,467 English, 1,093 Scotch, 507 French, and 260 Welsh. Of the native white population, 400,084 were born in the State, and 38,322 in other States.

In Massachusetts, foreign-born residents form 16.5 per cent. of the whole population. In New York, they constitute 21.23 per cent.; in Maryland, 12.55 per cent. of the white inhabitants; in Louisiana, 26.6 per cent. of the white race and the free colored. In all these States, except Maryland, the Irish immigrants largely preponderate over those from any other country. In New York, they compose somewhat over half of all foreign-born citizens; but in Massachusetts they are more than double all others of that class. In the Southern States, the full returns will show a less proportion of Irish citizens than is shown in the above statement for Maryland and Louisiana. Henceforth we may expect a large increase of German immigration; and it is likely to take the head of the list.

COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, or vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to those of earth. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

CUBA AND FRANCE.—Report of a Secret Treaty.

The correspondent of the *Koenigsche Zeitung*, (Cologne Gazette) writes from Madrid, under date of the 20th October: "I can inform you on the authority of an authentic source, that a secret treaty has been concluded with France, according to which that power has pledged herself to protect Spain in the possession of the Isle of Cuba. All commanders of French vessels of war at present on Transatlantic stations have received orders from their government to place themselves under the orders of the Captain General of Cuba. Three French vessels of war have been already for some time in Cuban ports, and to our squadron on that station the St. Edward, of 86 guns, will shortly be added. She is quite a new vessel, and was only launched on the 16th inst."

In connection with this we quote the following news brought from Cuba by the *Black Warrior*: "The English steam frigate *Highflyer*, and two sloops of war, were in the port of Havana; also several French vessels of war, but no American man-of-war."

The Governor General received on Sunday at Pinar del Rio, the French residents of that English and French steamers in the port—not only to express the kind feelings the Spanish sovereignty feels for their illustrious nations, but also to express the cordiality with which the Governor General welcomes the society of such accomplished well-comers.

GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY FUND.—It will be remembered that about a year since Prof. Kinkel travelled through the United States delivering speeches and raising money for a German National loan. The treasurer of the fund, Oscar Reichenbach, now announces from London that the scheme has utterly failed, and calls upon the committee in this country, through whom the money has been paid, to come forward and reclaim it, minus, of course, the expenses already incurred.—The total receipts of the loan are stated at \$7,717 35, of which \$805 35 were contributed in Baltimore; \$1,035 27 in St. Louis; \$1,821 in Cincinnati; and \$2,000 in Pittsburgh. The expenditures, (including \$1,100 for Prof. Kinkel's travelling expenses) were \$2,705 37; balance on hand \$5,012 35. This sum Mr. Reichenbach is ready to pay back, proportionately to the contributors, on the return of the certificates. Sums which have been paid into the hands of others he of course cannot repay, and he desires to hear from the committees in the respective localities as to the will of the contributors in the matter.—*Balt. Sun*.

NEW TROUBLES WITH MEXICO.—An American named Speyer, whose goods were seized by Gen. Avila, during the troubles at Matamoros, sometime since, has made a demand to be refunded the duties he paid on them, as well as indemnity for the losses he sustained by the seizure. This demand was recently laid before the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, by Mr. Leitcher, but he not obtaining the satisfaction required, Mr. Rich, Secretary of the American Legation, in Mr. Leitcher's absence at home, was instructed to prosecute the claim. Mr. Rich says that he has, in effect, done all he can do in the premises—without obtaining a retribution of the claim, and adding that he does not know how the Mexican Government can pay the claim, having neither money, nor credit, and threatened moreover with revolution from all quarters."

INFANTICIDE is reported in the London papers to have increased fearfully among the factory operatives and agricultural laborers of England, caused, it is said, by their abject poverty and dire necessities. Burial clubs which are mutual assistance institutions formed among these poor persons for good objects, only increase the extent of the crime; as many are driven by want to murder their infants in order to obtain from these societies the few pounds of General money they give. In Leeds there are, as nearly as can be estimated, about three hundred infants murdered yearly, to avoid the consequences of their living and the Corn laws state that the murderers are never detected.

ROBBERY.—Last week a good looking young woman in company with a man, was walking our streets in pursuit of employment as a fortune-teller. She told several fortunes, but none so effectually as to win the old lady in the upper part of this town. Visited by one of our police officers, she was taken to the police station, where she was interrogated, but she would not say a word, and was committed to the house of correction. The old lady was a grocer, and had many debts outstanding, upon the collection of which her heart had been fixed.—"Shall I ever collect them?" was the question the fortune-teller had to determine. To solve this question there must be a private room sought, with no one present but the two, and all the money in the house exhibited, which consisted of \$135 in gold, carefully preserved in a small bag. After closely inspecting the money, and jabbering a lingo which was a Chinese alphabet to the old woman, the fortune teller returned the bag with this instruction: "Take your money, return it to your chest, let it lay untouched for ten days, after which time you will find your creditors coming in and every cent due will be speedily collected." Fully impressed with its truth, the old woman did as she was instructed. But next day, her suspicion being awakened by a friend, she thought all was right, and she believed, her \$50 gold pieces had been converted into copper. She had twenty-seven cents instead of \$135. In the meantime the lady swindler had taken the Washington night train, and was off to parts unknown.—*Fredericksburgh News*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LOCK.—The editor of the *American Artizan* was recently shown a piece of mechanism called Yale's Magic Lock, which is as absolutely unpickable as the kernel of an almond would be without damaging the shell. The only opening is a circular orifice, half an inch in diameter, for admitting the key, and through which their is no possible access to the tumblers by any instrument whatever—not even by the key itself, strange as that may seem. By a singular contrivance, a portion of the key is detached after insertion, and sent to a small part of the lock, where it moves the tumblers, and when the tools of the burglar could never arrive except by first battering the lock to pieces. The key hole resembles the interior of a small pistol barrel, and having no opening in the interior, enough to blow it open. The lock is, therefore, absolutely gunpowder proof also. A good deal of speculation, the key is susceptible of from forty thousand to one million changes. A change of the key changes the lock also in the act of locking, so that one may have a new lock every day for hundreds of years! By a change of the key after locking it is rendered impossible to unlock, even with the same key, until altered back again. One may thus lose the key or have it stolen, and still retain no fear of the lock's being opened with it. The proprietors offer a reward of five hundred dollars to any one who will pick it through the key hole, using whatever instrument he pleases, and taking any length of time he may desire.

EMIGRANTS are pouring by hundreds and thousands into the Western cities. The Cincinnati Atlas announces the arrival at that port of a steamer containing three hundred and eighty-two emigrants. No less than 1,000 recently landed at New Orleans in one day.

C. W. & Z. Railroad.—The *New York Tribune* of the 16th, says that the advances by the last steamer have produced considerable activity in the best descriptions of our securities. First class railroad and Country Bonds have been in request and the purchases yesterday and to-day for foreign accounts have not been less than two millions of dollars.

Among others, that paper notices "large negotiations made by Messrs. Delano, Dunlevy & Co., who effected a sale of the 1st Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company to several large European banking-houses at a price which must be satisfactory to its stockholders. The financial position of this Road, joined to the wealth and population of the counties through which it passes, and the importance of the roads with which it connects Cincinnati, entitle these Bonds to rank among the best in our Western securities. The reliable subscription of this road is now

\$1,625,000
First Mortgage Bonds
1,300,000
Total
\$2,925,000

while its estimated cost, including a full equipment, is only \$2,600,000, leaving a wide margin for contingencies. The grading of 90 miles of the Road, from Morrow to Lancaster, is nearly finished. The rails for this section were purchased at the very low rate, of which 2,500 tons have already arrived at New Orleans. The entire Road will now be pushed to completion with the greatest energy."

From California.—Our young friend, W. E. Williams, has just returned from California, after an absence of over two years.—We have not yet had an opportunity of conversing with him; but learn that he has done well. He enjoys good health.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.—A mixed commission which embraces England, Russia and Persia, is now engaged in establishing the boundary line between Persia and Turkey, about which there has long been difficulties. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English commissioner, and on the authority of a scientific American writing from Persia, the Boston Chronicle relates the following:

In the prosecution of this work the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel, the Prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position, and the external evidence arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history amounts almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. i. v. 6, there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble in that place." That pavement still exists, and as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

Not far from the palace stands a tomb: on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The Commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement which bear out the statements of the Bible. Thus, twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel, made their records, their histories are verified by the successful movements of the nations of our day.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate spent much time in Committee of the Whole on the School bill. It is a subject of great importance. In the House, the entire afternoon was spent in debating a question of construction of the constitution. Three-fourths of the members are necessary to suspend the rules. The question is, whether this means three-fourths of the whole House, or three-fourths of those who happen to be present. The Speaker decided that it required three-fourths of the entire body.

After much debate, the House sustained the Speaker. This is important, and will prevent action, very frequently, as it will require the assent of 72 members. There are often less than that number in attendance. We do not say it is a wrong decision, but that it will trouble the House, at times, when they want to do some special business in a hurry.—*Journal*.

TWO BROTHERS IN CONGRESS.—E. B. Washburn, Esq., just elected to Congress in 1858, is a son of Jeremiah Washburn, recently elected in Maine. The sons of Israel Washburn, Esq., of Maine.—This is probably the first instance of two brothers meeting together in Congress, from two extremes of the Union, both Whigs, and printers by trade, and both highly esteemed for their talents and moral worth.—"These are my jewels," truly the father might exclaim.

DELICIOUS SARDINES, such as are now preserved in France and exported to this country, are found in great excellence and abundance in the Bay of Monterey, California, and indeed in quiet waters all along the coast from Panama to Oregon. If they had the olive in that region, they might be preserved and exported in as great profusion as from France. The price is now exorbitant.

A lady had presented her husband with a little daughter during his temporary absence in the West. The fact was announced by a female friend in the following words:

Mr. — Increase in family. Sarah and little S. are doing well. By a blunder on the wires the despatch was made to read; "Sarah and little are doing well." The happy father was horrified, not having bargained for such a wholesale "increase in family." The first intimation of the mistake was conveyed in the following epigram, received from the west:

Mr. — for heaven's sake how many has she got? Answer immediately.

The gentleman's suspense was relieved without delay.

A German was effectually blown up at Sandusky City in a singular way. He put unslaked lime into a barrel, and after adding a quantity of water, closed the bung-hole and shook it. After a few moments it exploded, tearing the barrel to pieces and killing the operator.

One hundred and three shares of the Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad were sold at auction in New York last week, and brought an average of \$174 per share.

[From the Musical World.]
LITTLE MARY'S STORY.

"MARTY" said the youngest of two little girls, as they nestled under a coarse coverlet, one cold night in December, "tell me about Thanksgiving-day before papa went to heaven! I'm cold and hungry, and I can't go to sleep—I want something nice to think about."

"Hush!" said the elder child, "don't let dear mamma hear you; come nearer to me,"—and they laid their cheeks together.

"I fancy papa was rich. We lived in a very nice house. I know there were pretty pictures on the wall; and there were nice velvet chairs, and the carpet was thick and soft, like the green moss-patches in the wood;—and we had pretty gold fish on the side-table, and Tony, my black nurse, used to feed them.—And papa! You can't remember papa, Letty,"—he was tall and grand, like a prince, and when he smiled he made me think of angels. He bought me toys and sweetmeats, and carried me out to the park, and sat on his knee, and I used to watch to see him come up the street, and then run to the door to jump in his arms; he was a dear, kind papa," said the child, in a faltering voice.

"Don't cry," said the little one, "please tell me some more."

"Well, Thanksgiving-day we were so happy; we sat around such a large table—with so many people—aunts and uncles and cousins.—(I can't think why they never come to see us now Letty,)—and Betty made such sweet pies, and we had a big—big turkey; and papa would have me sit next to him, and gave me the wish-bone and all the plums to eat of his cake; and after dinner he would take me in his hand, and say, 'My darling child, and call me 'pet,' and 'bird,' and 'fairy.' Oh! Letty, I can't tell any more; I believe I'm going to cry."

"I'm very cold," said Letty. "Does papa know, up in heaven, that we are poor and hungry now?"

"No—I can't tell," answered Marty, wiping away her tears; unable to reconcile her ideas of Heaven with such a thought—

"Hush!—mamma will hear!"

Mamma had heard. The coarse garment, upon which she had relied since sunrise, dropped from her hands, and tears were forcing themselves, thick and fast, through her closed eyelids. The simple request found but too sad an echo in that widowed heart.

Dear reader! as you sit at your luxurious Thanksgiving-table, and see no vacant chair, or number no missing one from your flock; as you lean still on the dear arm to which you trust; remember those who with chilled limbs and bleeding hearts, know of no treasure on earth, save in the church-yard.